ern hills, and unites with Salt River eighteen or

twenty miles south-west of Louisville. The Louis-

vine and Nashville Railroad, starting out of the city

in a course somewhat west of south, crosses Salt

River just below the junction of Floyd's Fork, and

then passing several miles further on crosses the

Rolling Fork some distance above its confluence with

the main stream. Two miles beyond the Rolling

Fork, the railroad strikes Muldraugh's Hill, a mis-

nomer applied to the whole northern edge of the

elevated strata from the source of the Rolling Fork

to the mouth of Salt River. The elevation of the

upheaved strata above the plain to the north, is as

much as three or four hundred feet; but it is

evident, from what I have before said, that the sum-

mit once gained, there is no descent upon the other

side. The whole table-land, indeed, dips away grad-

nally to the south-west, but there is no southern de-

elivity to Muldraugh's Hill. The advantage of such

a position to the rebels, if they could have got it, is

obvious to the least observant mind. While it would

have offered them an almost impregnable front, the

# THE WAR FOR THE UNION.

PROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Weather and the Troops-Inlets on the Coast to be Closed-The Rebels Imituting the Sawyer Shell-Deaths by Accident-Picket Shot within Less than a Mile from Camp-Naval Movements-Various Rtems.

From Our Special Correspondent.

FORTRESS MONROE, Old Point Comfort, Sept. 30, 1961. The storm and tempest of Friday have been suc eecded by a cold snap. In future, till well into December, we are promised a season of matchless weather-the golden season of the year in this latitade. The hot days are over with us, and the period for commencing the Fall campaign has set in. It may be regarded as not a little remarkable that the mean temperature of the season that has just colsed has been 79. While the direct rays of the sun exceed anything felt north of us, the ever-present breeze from the water tempers the days, and the nights especially, so that a real sweltering night has not been known throughout the season. In fact, I can say that though all my Summers have been spent as far north as New-York, I have never known one so comfortable, so far as depended on the temperature, as the past, at Old Point, to which I can now understand why "Comfort" was added. It has a real significance.

The troops begin to put on their overcoats and use their blankets. I fear that the Indiana Regiment, in their Summer kersey, and with no overcoats, will feel the need of more seasonable suits. The cutting winds that come across the ocean and sweep the barren sand heaps of Hatteras will impose some unpleasant experiences on the men of the West, who seem to have entered the field with less thought of their own comfort than to put down the traitors. I do not know to whom the business of re-suiting these brave, self-sacrificing men from Indiana belongs. Be that as it may, it should not be long postoned. They are far away from home-probably further than any other regiment in the field, and have strong claims on the attention of the Government. Upward of fifteen schooners will depart to-day for

the Hatteras coast. They have been purchased by Capt. Stillwagen of the Navy; and with reference to e service for which they are destined, I think that the fact that the captain's requisition on Quartermaster Tallmadge includes several augers of large dimensions, has some significance. If Ocracoke and Oregon (or New) Inlets are not closed at an early day, and effectually, I shall regard it as not a little remarkable.

A gentleman lately from Norfolk reports that the Rebels are busy on their battery at Sewall's Point-that facing the roads and bearing on our chipping. He says further that they are engaged in imitating the Sawyer shell, with the view of returning the four-mile range compliment. Gen. Huger is familiar with the Sawyer projectile as it was when he was loyal. Since then the improvements have been made which give it its superiority. Those improvements involve some nice points of mechanism and science, as well as the rifling of the gun. When they shall have succeeded in imitating the shell, they will be as far from attaining the object as when they began, as the shell will fit no gun except it has been rified to fit. If the Rebels succeed in obtaining all these points, they will no doubt be able to clear the Roads and give much annoyance to the fortress-fo the Sawyer gun now on the Rip Raps placed on Sewall's Point could plant a shell every fifteen minutes in the fortress. Being able to do that, it could of course clear the Roads. Such a thing would be a matter of no more surprise than the closing of the Potomac, nor after less warning.

Yesterday Wm. McDonald of the Coast Guard was drowned in the harbor. On the same day another member of the same corps, whose name l have not ascertained, fell from a tree, and was so badly injured that he died soon after. A private of the 20th Regiment (Col. Weber) while on picket duty about one mile from Camp Hamilton, was shot in the leg to-day so badly that his case is critical. It seems that two of our pickets were together on the Fox Hill road, when five rebels approached and fired with the above result, and then fied. Subsequently a patrol was sent out after the rebels, and although on their return they came upon the five, they managed to escape. There is conceded to have been a good deal of stupidity on the part of our men, and an equal amount of daring on the part of the rebels to approach within a mile of our camp, and within less than two miles of the fortress.

one gun of long range, returned last evening from schooners in tow. In consequence of having been absent somewhat over her time, some anxiety began to be felt for her; but ahe come in "all right," having been highly successful on her first cruise. Capt. Lardner is here awaiting the arrival of the

Susquehanns. He will relieve Capt. Chauncey as commander of that fine frigate. The Roanoke left yesterday, for New-York, it is said. Quartermaster Tallmadge will soon commence

erecting barracks as Winter quarters for troops, quite a body of whom will necessarily be kept here and at Newport News. Advices from the other side are to the effect that the rebels have recently considerably increased their force at Yorktown. The Richmond papers of the 27th print from THE TRIBUNE an editorial announcing the infended expeditions to the Southern coast. A gentleman, who was there when the intelligence arrived, informs me that it caused great excitement, and the Cabinet had an extraordimary session immediately.

The sailing of the late Hatteras expedition on Monday noon was telegraphed by Gen. Huger, so that the Governor of North Carolina received the intelligence on Tuesday morning.

It is understood that important seizures have been cape, pistols, quinine, and other articles of which the made on the part of the Government of percussion s stood much in need, concealed in the holds of the craft of Jews, who, under the pretext of filling contracts for forage with our Government, were about to go up the Potomac, and fall into the hands of the Rebels. The scheme was discovered just in time to be broken up, and the articles intended for the Rebels seized.

The Phillipses have before this reached the bosom of Jeff. Davis, or some other coveted spot in Secesciondom. One of them, while on board of the boat truce, was accidently touched by the American flag. So intense was her hatred of the glorious banner that she jumped as from a snake. It brings discredit on the system of truces to give transit to such a

# FROM KENTUCKY.

Skirmishing on Green River, Hy.-Two Rebel Detnehments Destroyed. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. HARDINSBURG, Ky., Sept. 23, 1861.

A message arrived here last night from our Breckinridge County Home Guard to go to Hartford, as the Rebels were on the Green River, at Rochester, and were crossing over into Ohio County. It is also stated that Dr. Burton's whole company were killed except himself and one other, and they were taken visoners. The Rebels that destroyed the Green River Dam were about 600 strong, but have been reenforced. There are about 800 Federal troops at Rochester, who crossed the river into Ohio County, and Capt. John McHenry left Hartford on Saturday with 400 troops to join them, and before night his force was increased from 200 to 300. Many have left this place unorganized, to attach themselves where they can be most useful. A company has just come in from the country, and the greatest enthusiasm is prevailing here.

Another letter of the same date says: When the Secession cavalry reached Rochester on Friday, after breaking the two locks and dam aboye that and Brown's Mill, Capt. Hawkins's men took five of their advance guard prisoners, and then moved their camp over the river into Ohio County, and sent for McHenry's men, but before their arrival the Rebel cavalry left, and are said to bave crossed over, after occupying Rochester. Hawkins moved on toward Hartford. McHenry met a Rebel force commanded by Dr. Pendleton, and cleven of them were killed, and the Doctor taken prisoner.

P. S .- A later account from Ohio County says our men had the Secessionists hemmed up in a bend of Green River, and were worrying them handsomely; they would have to swim the river or suffer.

Devustation by the Rebels.

From Our Special Correspondent. LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 26, 1961.

Accounts have reached here that the town of Manchester, the county seat of Clay County, has been pillaged and burned by the Confederate miscreants, under Zellicoffer. Williamsburgh, in Whiteley County, had previously shared the same fate, and at Barboursville, in Knox County, the outrages were of a character to shame flends or savages. All the houses of Union men were burned, unless their contiguity to the residences of Secessionists endangered the latter, and then, in some instances, saws and axes were brought to work to complete the work of demolition. A terrible retribution will be visited upon those maranding villains as soon as our mountaineers can be supplied with ammunition. They have had several skirmishes with the Rebels, and in every instance God has been with the right, and the purishment of our invaders would have been more signal but for the want of powder. There is a supply now going forward, and in a very few days there will be enough collected to blow Zollicoffer and his infernal crew back into Tennessee, through the Cumberland Gap, but I trust the mountain boys will prefer to keep them on this side for convenient targets to practice on.

#### The Kentucky Legislature. From Our Special Correspondent.

FRANKOFRY, Kv., Sept. 26, 1861. Both Houses yesterday passed a Military bill, the vote in the House being 67 to 13, and in the Senate 21 to 5. It directs the Governor to issue his proclamation for 40,000 soldiers, to be mustered into the service of the State for a term not less than twelve menths, nor more than five years, the forces to be under the command of the General commanding the State forces in the field. In addition, 1,500 scouts and sharpshooters are to be enlisted, with extra pay. The bill is carefully guarded, and requires that all officers elected shall be approved by the Military Board and certified to the Governor before commissions are issued. Another important bill passed the Senate, and will pass the House also, which, it is to be hoped, will have a tendency to recall some of the young men who have joined the Confederates to a sense of their duty. Its provisions are:

SECTION 1. That wheever has voluntarily joined, or shall hereafter voluntarily join, any military force that has or may hereafter invade this State, or shall give aid and comfort any military force invaded in the State, shall be incopable of taking any estate in Kentucky by devise, bequest, descent, or detribution.

distribution.

SEC 2. The citizens and residents of this State who are commissioned in the military force now invading this State, who shall retign within stary days after the passage of this act, and return to their allegiance, shall not be made incapable by this act.

and return to their disciplines, sand residents of the State who are soldiers in the military force now invesding this State, that shall escape as soon as they can and return to their aliegiance, shall not be made incapable by this set.

Suc. 4. If any soldier or officer, he being a citizen or resident of this State, and now in or with the forces tavading this State, shall after thirty days from the passage of this art accept a commission or be promoted, he shall not have the right to resign, and thereby be made capable within the provisions of this act.

The Legislature adjourned over to-day for the purpose of keeping the Day of Fast, as indicated by the Proclamation of the President.

## Rollrand Pacilities for the Rebels.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 27, 1861.

We are beginning to get wide-awake here. From the ashes of burned Neutrality, a bird has riseu which, if not eagle-eyed in every respect, keeps one eye open. Buckner's bold expedition has aroused a sleeping lion in the people of Kentucky. Invading their soil, in the teeth of legislative action and the Governor's Proclamation, is an argument of " Southern rights" which they cannot comprehend. Young men in Louisville, whose mouths, but a few days since, were full of rebellious cant, declare now they are done with Secession. Oh, what a pity it is we had not watched more closely our military necessi-ties while praying to God and the Legislature for moral effect. Then Bowling Green might have been ours. Then our pickets might have been in Tennes see. But late is better than never. What forethought could have held, prowess must take. Can the Government now see that the railroad through Tennessee to Virginia is the spinal column of rebel-Will it, even at this late moment, make a

mighty effort to break that column ? While every other channel of speedy communicaion is closed, the great rivers being all in our possession, Rebel regiments are being poured into Kentucky by rail from every point which can spare a regiment. Had the road been broken up, by a sudden, unexpected movement, the forces at either end must have given battle, whether prepared or unprepared. Neither horn of their dilemma could have relieved the other, while our innumerable railways would have borne our soldlers across the continent to the points of greatest need. Now, we are upon the defensive. They are menacing one of our greatest thoroughfares, the Ohio River. They are devastating Kentucky, whereas we might have been capturing armories, military depots, and powder mills in Tennessee. Having consumed the States under the iron heel of their usurpation, they are making a desperate effort to quarter their soldiers in the plentiful regions of Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, and Obio. And they have the railroad on which to transfer them at pleasure. Where there is something to steal, thither they can throw their starved and naked regi-

Already it has been widely rumored that two regiments reached Bowling Green from Virginia. The report has been discredited; stillet may be true. On the heels of this comes the report that 5,000 Mississippians have joined Buckner's army. What is there incredible in either statement? may come in the direction of Memphis, by rail; the other through Knoxville by the same means of conveyance. The transfer is rapid, and a regiment here and there can be spared, without materiallweakening the aggregate force at the several points. Why did not this occur to us? Simply, I suppose, because we deal in moral sussion; while they consider military necessity. Let us thank them for that word, and begin to act like men dealing with an

Kentucky has a benefactor in Gov. Morton, whose noble cervices should fasten her with hooks of steel to Indiana. If there were a score of Indianas, and a Gov. Morton for each, the war might be ended this

Winter. While others in power are considering their kinsmen's interests in contracts, and their political parasites in promotions, here is one man whose kinsmen and friends are the people of the nation. None can be sooner ready for an emergency-none can come to the rescue with better equipments. But even he is cometimes forced-to wait for arms. In men, Indiana is inexhaustible. Ohio and Illinois, too, have come like loving sisters to assist Kentucky in her distress. How gladly are their brave sons greeted as they march through our streets! Events have changed the moral atmosphere. But a week or two since, our own Gen. Rousseau could not parade his men in the streets without insults and imprecations from the mob. Now, a New-England regiment would meet with warm welcome.

But the traitors are not gone from among us. They are silenced only by cowardice, and dire necessity has made the Union men bold. Knots of Secessionists may still be seen in low consultation in public places, but they keep their own counsel, rendering all the aid in their power, no doubt, to the invaders. Though their fears keep them in sullen awe, treason will out of them on sudden provocation. The solemn observance of yesterday as a national fast tried their patience sorely. If the clergymen efficiating in their churches dared to use expressions of catholic patriotism, they arose and sneaked out; or if they were restrained from this by good breeding, curses were heaped on the minister's head when they returned to their homes. The sermon of the Rev. Dr. Parsons at the Walnut-street Methodist Church, though carefully guarded in expression, and far from being a political discourse, gave serious offence to many of his hearers. As the elequent gentleman recounted facts of import in our origin as a nation, he mentioned Plymouth Rock. This was downright Yankeeism, and a wounded Secessionist arose and left the house, growling audibly, without waiting to hear the like mention made of Southern settlements.

The Journal of this morning states that Gen. Sher man has information of Buckner's forces, and that they do not exceed five thousand. If this is not an under-estimate, we have received innumerable lies directly from Bowling Green. Yesterday I had a statement repeated to me, which came through a Quaker (and you know a Quaker will not lie), to the ect that 5,600 Mississippians alone had reached Bowling Green as early as Monday, and that the entire Rebel force there could not fall short of 13,000 -would prebably reach 15,000.

The States of Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois have sent many regiments and parts of regiments to the U.S. encampment south of this city, on the railroad. I have not been able to preserve any regular estimate of the number, baving been absent part of the time. But I can scarcely be far wrong in saying that there are 12,000 to 15,000 men under command of Gen. Sherman, including Home Guards. The force may exceed my estimate. Company A, 1st Ohio Artil lery, arrived this morning by the Cincinnati Mail at, with about 115 horses, and will proceed this evening, I suppose. The Chio 14th Infantry is expected to-morrow.

The Articles of War are rigidly enforced upon the telegraph by Gen. Anderson.

### Positions of Buckner and Polk.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

HEARQUARERS GEN. SHERMAN'S DIVISION, 1
Two miles from Ethalbethown, Ey., Sept. 22, 1901.

If the renders of THE TRIBUNE will be so good as to remember the centents of my last two letters, in relation to Polk's seizure of Hickman and Columbus. and the counter movement of the National forces upon Paducah, I shall have no difficulty in giving them a pretty clear idea of the military situation in this part of Kentucky. If Buckner had succeeded in getting to Muldraugh's Hill before the Union troops, he would have done over again precisely the same thing, for all the world, that Polk did. That he desired to get there, that he started to go there, is now manifest, however difficult it may have been to get at the truth of the matter, in the first excitement of the invasion. The essential identity of the enterprise in which Buckner failed with that in which Polk succeeded, will be apparent upon calling to mind a few interesting facts. Of course, I speak

only of the intellectual phase of the two movements. The great upheaval of the earth's crust from which the Apalachian chain resulted convulsed what is now the State of Kentucky to a very considerable extent. This agitation must have begun at or near the point where the north-western extremity of the range now is, and been propagated northward, the flery billows at first lifting the strata but slightly and evenly: but as they rolled forward, gathering strength and still finding no outlet, they madly tossed the incarcerating rocks into a chaos of mountains. Or if the great convulsion traveled from north-east to south-west. gradually subsided, swelling up the surface less violently the further it proceeded, and finally dying away in imperceptible and powerless ripples. But leaving the question of direction with the geologists, where it properly belongs, it is enough to state briefly the effects of the convulsion upon that portion of the earth's surface now included in the State of Kentucky. The eastern portion of the State, being near est the center of agitation, not only underwent a general elevation, but was broken into hills and mour tains. Proceeding westward, the broken waves of the sea of fire, beating against the earth's crust, produced that remarkable undulation of the surface for which central Kentucky is so widely noted. At the same time there is a general inclination, a slight dip, of the whole surface toward the south-west. Proceeding still further west, the internal surges were no longer strong enough to produce undulations of the surface, but they still caused a uniform and general elevation. This elevation constitutes an even and regular table-land, which embraces all the area of the State lying west of the meridian of Louisville. This table-land, jutting out over the Ohio and Mis sissippi rivers, forms the bluffs which are so much spoken of. Dipping away gradually, almost imperceptibly, to the north-west, it is finally lost in the dead level of the lower Mississippi. About thirtyfive miles south of Louisville the great interna swell, traveling northward, appears to have met with an obstruction. Leaving the edges of the strata, which it had previously been gently pressing upward, standing square above the undisturbed plain in front, it rolled around on each side, the two currents describing almost a complete circle, and rearing up what are now the Ohio River hills above and below the intermitted level, and the knobs back of New-Albany, Ind. On the northern verge of this flat which was left free from interruption stands the city of Louisville. The Ohio River cuts off a segment of the northern semi-circle and throws it upon the Indiana side, the length of the chord which the river marks from highland to highland being about forty miles. The whole circumference of the hills, from the point where they quit the river to the eastern extremity of this chord to the point where they return to its western extremity, is perhaps, not far short of two hundred miles. From three points in the circumference of the hills, streams of considerable size are sent down into the plain. The first, having its source not far from the Ohio. bears the name of Floyd's Fork. It flows in a wavering south-western course, and falls into Salt River, fifteen miles due south of Louisville. The

second, or main stream, Salt River, rises in the

south-eastern bend of the bills, and running directly

through the center of the plain empties into the

Ohio twenty miles below Louisville, at the point

where the hills return to the river. The third water-

course, the Rolling Fork, comes in from the south-

level plateau beyond would have furnished every facility for the movement of their troops and guns to any point that might be menaced. The military significance of Buckner's attempt is thus seen to be precisely the same as that of Polk's achievement. The idea was to obtain possession of the outer edge of the great table-land of Southern Kentucky and Western Tennessee. It was part of Buckner's plan to destroy all the railroad bridges between Louisville and Muldraugh's Hill, so that it would be impossible for the Federal armies to get forward until he should be fully prepared to receive them. The Rebels at Elizabethtown were to perpetrate this vandalism for him, while he hurried forward his cohorts of renegades, in trains stolen from the Railroad Company to occupy this position. The Elizabethtown ruffians burned the bridge across the Rolling Fork, but were too badly scared to come on and burn the Salt River bridges. Meanwhile, loyal citizens on the line of the railroad had thrown two of Buckner's trains off the track in the night, and delayed him until the gallant Rousseau, whose efficiency in this trying emergency has been above all praise, had taken possession of Muldraugh's Hill. Accordingly Buckner stopped his advance at Green River in a very important position, concerning which I shall write you fully at some future time. It is said that he has already given orders for the destruction of the locks on Green River, in order to prevent the transportation of troops up that stream to take him in flank. It is not probable that he has taken this step so soon, but that he will do it as soon as threatened from that quarter, I have no doubt. This encampment of the National forces is just beyond the summit of Muldraugh's Hill, from Louisville. So rapid was the advance, that all our tents and provisions were left at the broken bridge over the Rolling Fork, some ten miles back. The men are now living in wigwams made by setting fence-rails on end, and stacking green corn against them. Bread is scarce, but fresh beef is abundant. The authorities are using great exertions to procure wagons, and bring forward supplies. They are rebuilding the Rolling Fork Bridge, and in a short white, milrond communication will be reopened between this point and Louisville. One interesting thought connected, in a scientific though act in a military point of view just now, with the subject of which I have been speaking, I have not considered. I refer to the Falls of the Ohio. That they owe their origin to the same mighty convulsion which produced Muldraugh's Hill, cannot be doubted. The speculation as to the manner of their formation is an entertaining one. I am not aware that it has received the attention justly due to so interesting a phenomenon. It is not be yond the bounds of possibility, that they may become military point of incalculable importance yet before the war is over. In that event, they will probably receive their due share of attention from the

#### Address of the Union Members of the Legislature to the People of Kentucky.

thinking portion of the community.

In this extraordinary crisis, we deem it a duty we, your representatives, owe to you and surselves to say a few words to you as to the condition of the Commonwealth, and the duties we have been called

upon to perform. We have ardently desired peace and hoped to save Kentucky from the calamities of war. When the Federal authorities deemed it necessary to employ force, in self-defense, and to execute the laws of the Government, we assured our Southern neighbors of our purpose not to take up arms, voluntarily, against them, notwithstanding their wicked attempt to destroy the Government, from which we and our fathere have received the greatest benefits. Every effort was made, both before and after the employ ment of force, to effect some compromise and settlement that would restore the Union, and prevent the

effusion of blood. The Federal Government did not insist upon our active aid in furnishing troops, seeming content if we obeyed the laws and executed them upon our own soil. Those engaged in rebellion, however, wit hypocritical professions of friendship and respect, planted camps of soldiers all along our Southern borders, seized by military power the stock on our railroads within their reach, in defiance of chartered rights: impudently enlisted soldiers upon our soil for their camps, whom they ostentationsly marched through our territory. They made constant raids into this State, robbed us of our property, insulted our people, seized some of our citizens, and carried them away as prisoners into the Confederate States. Our military was demoralized by the treachery of its chief officer in command, and many of his subordinates, until it became more an arm of the Confederate States than a guard of the State of Kentucky. Thus exposed to wrongs and indignities, with no power prepared to prevent or resent them, some of the citizens of the State formed camps under the General Government for the defense and protection of the State of Kentucky. Whatever might have been thought of the addi-

been thought of the policy once, recent events have proved that they were formed none too soon. In this condition we found Kentucky when the Legislature met, on the first Monday in September. We still hoped to avoid war on our own soil. We were met by assurances from the President of the Confederate States that our position should be respected; but the ink was sensely dry with which the promise was written, when we were startled by the news that our coll was invaded, and towns in the south-west of our State occupied by Confederate armies. The Governor of Tennessee disavowed the armies. The Governor of Tennessee drawowed the act, and protested his innocence of it. His Commissioners at Frankfort professed the same innocence of the admitted wrong; hat our warnings to leave were only answered by another invasion in the south-cast of the State, and a still more direct and deadly assanlt upon the very heart- of the State by way of the Nashville road.

These radden invantors of such magnitude skill.

the Nashville read.

These sudden irruptions of such magnitude, skillfully directed, showed that the assault on Kentucky was preconcerted, prepared and intended long before. The excuses made for any of them, but add insult to injury. We shall not repeat them. They are but excuses for acts intended, without any excuse. The purpose is to remove the theater of the war from the homes of those who wickedly originated it to those of the state of the homes of those who wickedly originated it to those of Kentucky, and to involve this State in rebellion. This purpose appeared to be well understood in the seceded States; they need the territory of Kentucky and are determined to have it; if it must be, by blood and conquest. Thus forced into war, we have no choice but to call on the strong arms and brave hearts of Kentucky to expel the invader from our soil, and to call for the aid of the Federal Government as we had a right to do under the Fedetal Constitution.

Our foes would dictate terms to a brave people upon which we can have peace. We are required to join them in this unwarranted rebellion, become ac-cessory to their crimes, and consent to sacrifice the last hope of purmanently upholding republican institutions, or meet their invasions as it becomes Ken-

ekians. We believe we have done our duty to a chivalric cople who have forborne long, but will never fail, people who have forborne as a last resort, to resent an injury and punish an in-uit. We should held ourselves unworthy to repre-sent you if we had done less. The only error we feen is that we have not been as prompt, you may

think, as the occasion demanded.

Thrice have the revolutionists appealed to the ballet-box in this State, and thrice have the people expressed, by overwhelming majorities, their determination to stand by the Union and its Government. They have not been active in this war not from in-disference or want of loyalty, but in the hope of better promoting the restoration of the Union and checking the rebellion by that course. Our hope of an amicable adjustment, and a desire for peace, led us to forbear until forbearance has ceased to be a vir-tue. The attempt to destroy the Union of these States we believe to be a crime not only against Kentucky but against mankind. But up to this time we have left to others to vindicate by srms the integrity of the Goyernment. The Union is not only assailed now, but Kentucky is herself threatened with sub-incetion has bare. jugation by a lawless usurpation. The invasion is carried on with a ruthless destruction of property and the lives and liberties of our people that belong and the lives and hearines of our people that section, prompt and decided. Let us show the involent invaders that Kentucky belongs to Kentucky, and that Kentucky valor will vindicate Kentucky, and thenor. We were suprepared, because unsuspecting. An insolent and treacherous invader tells the people that their legislators have betrayed them, and he comes with for any law of the correct their every by a constitution. with fire and sword to correct their error by a crusade against property, liberty, and life. Freemen of Kentucky! to arms! to protect the homes of your fathers, mothers, and sisters! Sound the tocsin on fathers, mothers, and sisters: Sound the totals of every bill and in every valley, until Kentucky shall drive the issolent invader from her soil. J. H. HARNEY, JOHN W. FINNELL, GEO. H. YEAMAN, J. S. RANKIN, NATH. WOLFE, JAS. F. ROBINSON,

AFFAIRS AT PADUCAH.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republican.

PADUCAH, Sept. 23, 1861.

The barges, for bridging at any point the rivers, have arrived here from Cincinnati, and are being rapidly fastened together, making a floating bridge of great sustaining power. They are laid side by side, and a platform, giving much the appearance of a plank road, passes over the middle. In a few days the Ohio here will be crossed by a highway, which, while sfinding message for any number of soldiers the Ohio here will be crossed by a highway, which, while affording passage for any number of soldiers and the heaviest artillery, can be noved at pleasure, or, as the exigencies of the day fequire, to points above or below. Now that Government has awakened to the importance of Paducah as a post for fature operations, it becomes a wonder that the perceptive faculties of those in power have on this subject so long remained dormant. Commanding entirely the Teanesses River, a tributary navigable for hundreds of miles, an avenue of boundless wealth, and whose course is through a bitterly hostile country, with the mouth of the Comberland but a short distance above, and the Obio entirely unser control, Paducah, easy of access from all points for Union purposes, becomes at once a center of great Union purposes, becomes at once a center of great military interest and power. Ever since the commencement of the war, until very lately, bears loaded with contrabend goods have piled, without interruption, up the Cumberland and Tennessee, carrying aid and confort of the most acceptable kind to the kingdom of the C.S.A. This is now impossible, and the occupation of Paducah will have the same effect, and almost as great a one, as that of Fort Hatterns. Paducah is the key to the cnemy's Union purposes, becomes at once a center the same effect, and almost as great a one.

Fort Hutterns. Paducah is the key to the enemy's tensitory here in the West, and over Kentucky's soil the armies will have to march that effect anything at present in the Confederate tensitory; and some move is already on foot that is expected to bring with it important results. Steamers now lying at the levee leave, it is understood, this ovening for the levee leave, it is understood, this ovening for vansville, and will bring down from there 6,000 Indiana troops to this point. Activity prevails in every department, and evidently "something sup." Any conjecture is under embargo as there is one chance in a dozen that a guess might hit the truth. Two or three steamers are constantly busy towing the barges for the bridge into place, while others ply mysteriously off to points up and down the

## INTERESTING FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Election over-A Glorious Victory-Defeat of the Secessionists-The Rev. Thomas Starr King on "Peace, and What We Must Pay for It."

From a Private Letter to a Well-known Lady in St. Louis, Received by Pony Express, and dated

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 9, 1861.

The election is over, and this Pony will bring you news of a glorious victory. But the excitement has been intense. It was no mere question of party trinumph, but a searching test of the loyalty of the State. The people, thoroughly outraged with the enermity and impudence of Southern Disunion legislation, and the sneaking sympathies of that scoun drel Downey, were ripe for civil war. Home guards were drilling night and day. Uniformed companies took the oath of allegiance, and were ordered to assemble at their armories at a given signal from General Sumper. There was a Union Defense Committee, composed of the principal loyal men of the city. Every preparation for an outbreak was made, and it nceded but the election of a Claiborne Jackson, in he form of a candidate of the Peace-Secession party. to have renewed the late history of Missouri upon our own soil, and the Pony going eastward might have carried our share of war news.

But the danger is over. We have a loyal man in the Executive chair, and Governor Downey can't steal anything, thanks to General Sumner, who put thirty thousand muskets out of his reach, and just within ours. I'm afraid that my peaceful literary instincts are changing, for I rather hoped we would have a row. Grasping the stock of a musket bus spoiled my fingers for the pen. I rather like that sincerity of rhetoric which sends a one-half oruce ball to represent a principle, and stops argument. But I do think it's a good thing to be permitted to take part, however humble, in the present struggle. In the fullness of my enthusiasm I pity the people who died last year. They have lost the experien of the last six months, and the opportunity of turning a rather common-place accident to good account. Don't you think so?

First and foremost in the struggle was your friend Mr. King. To his exertions the Republican party owe half their victory. When he had done all he could in the pulpit and lecture-room, he met the people face to face. He did not compromise his dig-nity nor his profession, but he moved nearer their hearts than he could have done in ten years parochial labor. His speech on "Peace and what we must pay for it," originally a lecture, but now delivered gratuitously to the 'argest audience ever assembled in San Francisco, was the utter and complete demolition of the feeble fallacies of the Peace party. On its first delivery, I sat on the platform of Music Hall, just behind him. Of course, I lost his expression and gestures; but it was most wonderful to watch the excited, upturned faces, and see his look mirrored there. Did you ever notice, at Black Point, the shifting light and shadow on the water, of a breezy afternoon. It was like that more than anything else I can think of.

I have sent you his speech by Overland Mail, but, in the mean time, I feel that I must give you a few points which I have cut out of my own copy. In speaking of the atrocity of the rebellion he

"The election was peaceful. It was singularly free from tumult, riots or attempts at fraud. The ballets fell all over the land, as quietly as the snow falls when there is no wind, over the area of a Northern State. And the Constitution was no more strained by it than a stalwart oak is by the burden of fleecy flakes showered upon it from the still clouds." Is that not sublime? And is this not equally as

Truthful and fitting:

"And it should seem that, if the ties of sectional condend had been weakened, the Rebel leaders would have submitted to one Northern Administration at least, to prove that they were not vile gamblers, who were willing to play as long as they could throw loaded dice that would turn up sixes, but would overturow the tables and draw revolvers as soon as an houset cast, which carried one stake against them, was made."

The last figure appealed so strongly to some who had suffered from a peculiar institution of the Chivalry that it brought down the house. So did this:

"They shriek for the assassiuation of the President. They are branded for Jeff Davis, on the absumcless forcheads of their souls, deeper than California cattle are scared with the assassiua-

The Peace Party:

"What a pleasant sight—a hawk looking to function; and preaching peace to doven his falous loosely wound wish cotten!

So, as sifeirs stand now, we could have peace until the ink had become almost dry on the parche ent of the treaty. The camen to celebrate it would be loaded with ball.

I know ministers who, if they have not muscle enough to hold a musket, and do not measure enough around the chest to be mustered into service, would be willing the last.

hold a musket, and do not measure enough scound the chest to be mustered twio service, would be willing to leaf revolver for troops, and tear up their Bibles for wadding." Ecce homo !—But read it yourself, and then consider that you have no idea whatever of its power because you did not hear it delivered.

### THE PRESENT CRISIS.

When Gen. Fromont proclaimed to the Rebels of Missouri, "their slaves, if any, are FREE MEN," millions said to each other, " This is what we have waited for. This frampet gives no uncertain sound." The cloquent Wm. H. Channing wrote joyfully to a friend: "My faith is that, as a nation, God finds us worth saving, and that we shall be saved. His glorious will be done! Let us try to do it!" His hopeful words at once brought to mind the following noble lines by James Russell Lowell: WHEN a deed is done for Freedom, through the

broad earth's aching breast

Runs a thrill of joy prophetic, trembling on from east to west; And the slave, where'er he cowers, feels the soul

within him climb To the awful verge of manhool, as the energy

sublime Of a century bursts full-blossomed on the thorny

stem of Time. Through the walls of hut and polace shoets the instantaneous throe.

When the travail of the Ages wrings earth's systems to and fro; At the birth of each new Era, with a recogniz-

ing etart. Nation wildly looks on nation, standing with

mute lips apart, And glad Truth's yet mightier man-child leaps beneath the Future's heart.

For mankind are one in spirit, and an instinct bears along, Round the earth's electric circle, the swift flash of right or wrong:

Whether conscious or unconscious, yet Humanity's vast frame, Through its ocean-sundered fibers, feels the guzh

of joy or shame; In the gain or loss of one race, all the rest have equal claim.

Once, to every man and nation, comes the moment to decide,

In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the good or evil side; Some great cause, God's now Messiah, offering

each the bloom or blight, Parts the goats upon the left hand, and the

sheep upon the right, And the choice goes by forever 'twixt that darkness and that light.

Hast thou chosen, O my people, on whose party thou shalt stand.

Ere the Doom from its worn sandals shakes the dust against our land !

Though the cause of Evil prosper, yet 't is Truth alone is strong;

And albeit she wander outcast now, I see around her throng Troops of beautiful, tall angels, to enshield her

from all wrong. We see dimly, in the Present, what is small

and what is great: Slow of faith how weak an arm may turn the iren helm of Fate;

But the soul is still oracular-amid the market's. din.

List the ominous stern whisper from the Delphia cave within! " They enslave their children's children, who make

compromise with Sin !" Slavery, the earth-born Cyclops, fellest of the

giant brood, Sons of brutish Force and Darkness, who have drenched the earth with blood,

Pamished in his self-made desert, blinded by our purer day,

Gropes in yet unblasted regions for his miserable prey; Shall we guide his gory fingers where our help-

less children play? T is as easy to be heroes as to sit the idle Of a legendary virtue carved upon our Father's

graves: Worshipers of light ancestral make the present

light a crime. Was the Mayflower launched by cowards? steered by men behind their time?

Turn those tracks toward Past, or Future, that make Plymouth Rock sublime ? They were men of present valor-stalwart old

iconoclasts: Unconvinced by ax or gibbet that all virtue was the Past's.

But we make their truth our falsehood, thinking that has made us free, Hoarding it in moldy parchments, while our

tender spirits flee The rude grasp of that great Impulse which

drove them across the sea. New occasions teach new duties! Time makes

ancient good uncouth; They must upward still, and onward, who would

keep abreast of Truth; Lo, before us gleam her camp-fires! we ourselves

must Pilgrims be, Launch our Mayflower, and steer boldly through

the desperate winter sea, Nor attempt the Future's portal with the Past's blood-rusted key.

THE DESTRUCTION OF MUNSON'S BARN. A member of the Second Michigan Regiment gives the following account of the destruction of Munson's barn, on the Potomac line, which had long been used by the rebels as a covert:
"In last night's edition of The Star I find an in-

"In last night's edition of The Star I find an ingenious description of the burning of Munson's burning which the honor of the act is ascribed to Major Frank Lemon and Lieutenant Charles Dimond, of the First California Regiment. These gentlemen had nothing to do with it. The plan was invented and carried into execution by Sergeant Dobson, of Company H, Second Michigan Regiment. This company was posted slong the line fronting the barnduring the day, and were, I think, exposed to the sharpest firing that has occurred since we first took possession of this line. Some idea may be gained of its character from the fact that some of our boys shot away eighty rounds of cartridge.

"Toward night, Sergeant Dobson went down to